Nassau streets, opposite the City ! fall: ered to City Subscribers for 124 Charts P erweek,

I shall not forbear to narrate. Inside Advertisements—Five Cents a line for the sincertion, and Four Cents for each subsequent one. BIETHS, MARRIAGES, FUNERAL NOTICES, &c. not exceed-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE s published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY INCOMING Price 83 per annum. Two copies for 85.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

A Ramble in the Granite State . No !. BY ONE "OF OURS."

-Land of the mountain and the flood— Land of brown heath and shr.ggy wood." fired of the City, its dusty days and tedious chts, the bustle of its streets, its incessant claamid mountainous ranges, I passed a fortnight sietly, pleasantly, and, I trust I may add, wisely. took so notes of what I did, saw, or heard-trustsz however, to recollection. I may be able to imyess upon paper certain incidents, either of my

or or others, not unacceptable to the general

Among the places I visited, which had no being City of Manchester. It has sprung up with all the dity and with almost all the gorgeousness of Arabian enchantment. I cannot borrow Mr. Phillips's exaberant diction, it is true, and say of it s he did of Moscow- Its thousand spires point gion to apply to Manchester-a loom built city. pasic life is there, which requires tamer lanage. But there is an activity in its appearance, sir of earnestness in its inhabitants, the sound findustry in its streets, in its manufactories, and its warehouses, which speak of fortunate enterrise, of successful ingenuity, and of liberal reest by the sweat of his brow man should earn his | Canada. in in the countenance or action of men, of un-

As one of the many evidences of the almost misculous growth of this place, I can state a fact as have been sold this Summer in the city at one silar the square foot, constituting a portion of land, of on an execution at \$2.50 the acre. The history | had kno if few, even of our rapid cities, relates such aston-

It is one hundred years ago that the royal Govmor of New-Hampshire, His Excellency Jonathan cher, (New-Hampshire was a royal Province, shich the City of Manchester is now situated .- am indebted for the above. The newspapers of the day, (such and few as they ere.) published an account of this visit.

of servants in livery. He rode in vice regal state, which more by and by sing accompanied by a large cavalcade, and at sposed dividing line between Massachusetts and na and horse-not even His Excellency James K. likeness to "the Colonel." filk and suite were better provided with " creature nded for them. His Excellency the Governor, was

web in office and ambitious of fame had no one to him. ate down their words, or write out the speech which they should have made.

Helefithe Assembly in session, and cailing round hore tincere or flattering language.
It was during this excursion that he visited the

and, the haunt of the savage beast, or the hunting- Ought not this decision to have weight with others !and the haunt of the savage beast, of the than Mr. Barnum writes:

Bancos, Maine, Sept. 21, 1847. eligence of civilized, refined and active lifebe bome of toiling and contented thousands.

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State, buthere is a city sprung into fall life in half a score

His Excellency"-so said the courtly papers of the day-"was much pleased with the fine soil of Chester, the extraordinary improvements at Derry, and the mighty falls at Sheag.

-There is a seconds in the appearance of everything at Manchester not agreeable to the student of the picturesque, age, which robs man of his beauty, lends an interest to the creations of his handswalls of fresh-made or newly-painted brick, uniform in their size and construction, suggest no im-ages of beauty—nor does the half-finished city. with its alternate handsome structure and hastilycontrived but, satisfy our preconceived ideas of taste. Manchester and cities like it are in a transition state ; it will pass from its brick and mortar to

architectural grandeur in its next development. sole claim to our interest; for every son of New-Hampshire it has a charm beyond its spindlesseyond even " its mighty falls." It is rich in many a historical association.

-Being an advanced post of civilization as Manchester, then called Derryfield, was a hundred years since, of course in its vicinity there took place many a desperate conflict between the " Anclo-Saxons" and the red men of the forest. The S. Whallen of Essex. atter, too ignorant to understand the "manifest destiny" which precipitated the former upon them. contested, with greater or less bravery, with suc-

NEW-YORK TRIBUN E. NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS FUBLIA SHED TYPE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS FUBLIA SHED TO THE TYPE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS FUBLIA SHED TO THE TYPE NEW YORK DEPOSITE THE CITY I fall:

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

VOL. VII. NO. 147. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MOENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1847.

MONODY For The Tribun life of the man who illustrated this place by his BY E. W. ROBBING. residence, and his country's history by his exploits,

JOHN STARK, one of the most celebrated partisar officers of the old French Wars and of the War of 2 cents a line. the Revolution, resided at Derryfield or Manchester

for deeds of daring enterprise; the rifle was as fa miliar to his band as the hoe, and was found equal ly serviceable. He bardly completed his majority before he met the common misfortune of the early settlers of New-Hampshire.

In April of the year 1752, as he was hunting on Baker's river-a stream that runs into the Merrimac -with three other young men, of whom his brother ambushed Indians, under the leading of a Chieftair of note name Sabatis, whose own more melancholy fate, somewhat singular in itself and more so in its consequences. I shall, on another occasion, un

dertake to describe. Young Stark, when he found himself surprised and incapable of escape, displayed that self-posestrepitumque Rame"-1 plucked up resolu- session and fearlessness of personal consequences immediately shouted to his brother William to take care of himself the best he could, and leave him to the fate he could not avoid. William being fortunately in a campe in the middle of the stream. gained the opposite shore and escaped. The Indians fired at the canoe, and, missing William, killed another young man in it.

They were much exasperated at William's cs a my earlier days in New-Hampshire, was the tures demanded of him how he dared to give his brother warning.

> "I would dare more for a brother," be daugtlessly replied. " If my death saves his life, I am

pute Heavens, and its domes of gold enrich the him-they sold their captives to the French for ter having been for some days in a state of insubordina There is too much poetry in such des- ready money—but they gave him a severe beatingwith kicks and other contumelies, and carried blogwith his companion Eastman, another of the four. into Canada.

I have heard Mr. Webster say that when, some ten years before his death, he called on Gen. Stark at Derryfield, the old soldier, in fighting his battles over again, told, among other anecdotes, the story at Cayes, that is to say, the expulsion or exter and to Capital and Labor. The primal surse, of his capture, his journey and his residence i

life how much I was worth; I found it out in Canaof among men, I saw none but radiant faces. da. When I arrived there I was sold by the redalor seemed attractive, and there was no indica- skins to the French. And how much do you think I fetched? Just forty pounds-no more nor less .--And that is the only time in my life when I ever knew how much I was worth." The General's pronunciation was somewhat more

unicated to me by an intelligent friend, that Scottish than I have expressed it. He had a decided patois in his dialect, which enriched his alhe whole of which within twenty years was set his expressions. He had seen and stored much; own, and rightly estimated, the characters of his time and country, and his conversation in after life was at the same time racy and fertile.

And while I am in a somewhat episodical strain. I may as well introduce another anecdote which if its Governors were appointed by the King in the General's life, springs from him, and was told wil.) visited the Falls of Amoskeag, upon me by the same gentleman (Mr. W.) to whom I

I would premise that Col. Webster, the father of the present Senator from Massachusetts, was a His Excellency left Boston, into which port he favorite comrade of Gen. Stark. He had been out ad arrived from the Mother Country-" home," as | with him in the French wars, and served with dis was then called-in his carriage with four horses tinction under him at the Battle of Bennington-of

Gen. Stark's life was fast falling into the sere usded by a troop of horse—the latter always used and vellow leaf, when Mr. Webster called on him a date occasions. At Newburypost he was met as above mentioned. His eye sight had grown mother troop of horse, who escorted him to the dim, and age, with other causes, had somewhat impaired his memory. He'did not recognise Mr. was Hampshire, where they were met by three ad- Webster, and it was some time before he could be companied His Excellency to the George Tavern did, he welcomed his guest with hearty zeal, and affainten Falls. Here "provant" was supplied for told him he ought to have recognized him from his ty sad oppression have ceased since the expulsion of

women's at Concord the last Sammer—nor did even your father, and he was so black that I did not in the distribution of offices the black population has bey-if contemporaneous accounts can be relied know when his face was covered with powder and shared at least as large a part as the mulatto. The re-

graceasty pleased to pronounce the, catables good novelists have it. Young Stark was redeemed to be explained at all. In the eyes of certain logicians and the drinkables likewise. He admired the from captivity, after having served an apprentice-He went in state to the two Houses which he hard science of life. He gained, while a prisoner, ship, as Frederic of Prussia would say, to the had corroked at Hampton Falls, and made them a knowledge of Indian habits and of French tactics. which made him the expert partisan he became, in by the journals of Portan Prince, and the verbal com

A Convert to Total Abstinance.

his trusty friends and his serviceable troop of following note from our friend P. T. BARNUM, rethey wished to eject Sculouque from the Presidency, but bese made a three days' excursion, to the great nouncing henceforth the indulgence of misnamed had not agreed as to the choice of his successor. Gen entestment of his mind. The newspapers were Temperate Drinking. As Mr. B. never that we heard of more than usually cloquent on the occasion: not or fortune, we cannot doubt that this step has been have it. These two ambitions were thus neutralized by resident Polk's late uninvited presence in prompted by a world-wide experience of the evils of any each other. However this may have been, President ages, causing an earnest desire to avoid them henceforth events at Pert-au-Prince, sent to that city the Minister and to do all that inducence and example can do to guard David Troy, an honorable and firm black, to reëstablish Falls of Amoskeag. He had no prophetic vision others against them. None who knows the writer can and could not have foreseen that where he then | doubt that he means what he says, and will live up to it

Mr. Barnum writes:

Banson, Maine, Sept. 21, 1847.

Friend Gerrier: Your are doubtless aware that I was never a trippler, and, during my travels of some fitteen years, I very seldom tasted of the "ardeat," but I never formally joined a Temperance Society, and have never till recently seen what I considered a recessity for so doing—though I fear I did not audiciently appreciate the value of setting good examples. Having attended the great Fair at Sarshoga, last week, and there witnessed a great deal of inebriation among men who stand high in the community for respectability and talent, and reflecting that I am quite as liable as they, and, from my wandering course of life, perhaps more so, to contract the degrading and every way rainous habit, I have left it at least a matter of pradence on my part, as well as duty to society, to make this public amouncement, pledging my sacred word and honor that I will never again taste of spirituous liquors of any description during the remainder of my life, unless recommended by a competent physician as absolutely necessary in case of iliness.

I am very, dear sir, truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

Whig Nominations.

Clinton Co .- O. D. PEARODY of Keeseville for Assembly: JOHN SHEDDEN, Jr. of Mooers for Clerkand Lor CHAMERRLAIN for Sheriff compose the Whig ticket in Clinton. But for the Liberty party this strong Tariff County would go Whig, and we -The present appearance of Manchester is not its bope it may this year notwithstanding the sad diversion of Anti-Slavery Whig votes to that party-

Delegates to the Whig State Convention. Kings Co.-John T. Diossy, Jacob N. Taylor, John

Capuga (Auburn Dist.) Wus. Beach.

Columbus Ca.-John Martin, P. W. Bishop. Orunge Co.-Joseph Davis, Wm. Jackson, William C Hasbrouck Loco-Foco Nominations. Senate-XIV. (Clinton, Essex and Warren Coa.) James

Clinton Co.—Reuben Heaten, Assembly: Charles H. Jones, Clerk; Harvey Bromley, Sheriff; David B. Mc of for

cessful or unsuccessful strategy, the ever threaten- FF Hon. SAMUEL J. WILKIN, (Whig candidate ing approach of their stronger adversary. Many a for Lt. Governor in 1844,) is the Whig candidate emantic event consequently happened, record of for Senator in the IXth District, composed of Orwhich is still preserved—if not elsewhere—in that ange and Sullivan counties. There is no truer or best of all depositories, "the memory of the oldest sounder man in the Whig party, and very few men thabitant." It is not my province, at present, to better fitted for the station to which the People, are that he was in the enjoyment of excellent Panscribe any of these, however interesting or au- we cannot doubt, are about to elect him-

HARR ! It is the low mouning of you distant su Breathing back in its accents O'Connern's and direct

And the hight of Crough Patrick is veiled in a cloud in the hall of the barper are shadows of gloom The soul of O Connell in glory has sped.

For the soul of the dead solemn masses are sung The nations are singing their mass for his soul

Serious Intelligence from Haytl-Insurrection of the Blacks against the Mulattoes. We translate the following from the Courrer

Etats Unis of yesterday morning, Sept. 28; Serious events have just taken place at Hayti. journals of Port-au-Prince not long since announced that that city was sgitated by rumors of a conspiracy which their hopes were deceptive. On Sunday, August 22, two of revolt and followed by some hundred blacks and a part of the guard with loaded muskets and cannon, the same as those of D'Acau and Moline in the last revolt of the mulattoes. The Feuille du Commerce of Port-au

tracted state of inferiority in which he was kept under Boyer and his accomplices. Justice has been done. "But, faith, man," said be, "ye're blacker than Everything has been put equitably in its proper place; the defer more justice to the good cheer prowhen not."

But "to resume the thread of our narrative," as

when not."

But "to resume the thread of our narrative," as the present revolution of the blacks against the half whites will be a corollary of that which formerly took place against the whites, certain philosophers will re-

gard it as a vengeance.

But let us return to the details of this revolt as given the succeeding war. I have more yet to say of munications of certain passengers. It broke out during the in the succeeding war. I have more yet to say of munications of certain passengers. It broke out during the succeeding war. I have more yet to say of munications of certain passengers. It broke out during the succeeding war. I have more yet to say of munications of certain passengers. A Convert to Total Abstinence.

Cabinet. What were the immediate sims of the Chiefs

We were rejoiced at receiving the other day the

of the rebellion is not precisely known. It is said that

But let us return to the details of this revolt as given by the journals of Port-au-Prince, and the verbal communications of certain passengers. It broke out during the absence of President Soulounge, who was accompanied in his journey to the north by a part of his new Cabinet. What were the immediate aims of the Chiefs of the rebellion is not precisely known. It is said that they wished to eject Sculouque from the Presidency, but all he wished for the office, but his follow conspirator. Alerte desired that his uncle Paul, an ex Minister, should have it. These two ambitions were thus neutralized by each other. However this may have been President. Soulouque having been officially informed at Cap of the events at Portau-Prince, sent to that city the Minister and the robel Chiefs, and after a discussion which degenerated into violent abuse and transformed the foorerment House into an arens of gladiators, as the Pensile at the violence of the conduct, but his colleague, Semilien, refused to yield to this order, and made a declaration which caused as much surprise as sixting the declaration which caused as much surprise as sixting to the president by the conduct, but his colleague, Semilien, refused to yield to this order, and made a taclearation was that he had acted only by the instructions of the President binnself, and that the latter had been abbent merely to facilitate the overthrow of the had been abbent merely to facilitate the overthrow of the facilitate the overthrow of the facilitate the overthrow of the had been abbent merely to facilitate the overthrow of the fac response will result either the arrest of Semilien and his condemnation to death, or his justification fol-

lowed by the formation of a cabinet composed to the flowing short extending section to Mr.— it is would be to declare a war of externding section sealing the mulattees.

"You made last year this suggestion to Mr.— it reply to the question—what shall or Mr.— it reply to the question—what shall or Mr.— it reply to the question visit. Thus law, of civilization and of humanity. A civil war in Haytl would, with its bloody horrors, not only be a calamity for the Island but for all nations that have an interest in its tranquillity and prosperity. France, among others, must in that case give up the hope of a better execution of the new treaty which she has just concluded with the Haytien Government than of those which have preceded it. This new treaty conveys, as it is said, to France the half of the customs of the Republic after January 1, 1849, by way of payment for her debt now of so long standing. But if the various Governments of Havti have not been able to meet their expenses in time

Hayti have not been able to meet their expenses in time of peace with the entire receipts of their Custom House, much less can they do it in time of war and with their revenue diminished by baif.

The Feuille du Commerce announces that the Consuls of foreign powers have taken the precaution to protest solemniny against every event which may peril the persons, the property, or the interests of their countrymen. The French Consul. M. Reybaud, has arranged with the commander of the covertee Danasde for its protection in case of need. are of need.

HENRY CLAY returned to Ashland on Satur

This is the title of a weekly Anti-Slavery news-

paper, published at Louisville, Ky. and which has now reached its fifteenth number. Its Editor is Jours C. Vacuuras, Esq. a pative and former citizen of

Having read this paper with great interest as well as pleasure from its commencement to the

onducted, and thereby awaken, if possible, a deepor interest in its behalf, we give a few extracts

agger his courage, and duties to perform which more an test his best wisdom and highest purity.

proper regard to take years, and the press and he just and violate no right in attempting to remove a wrong. But this we consider principle, right Christian principle, But the we consider principle, right Christian principle, and we shall always endeavor to act upon it. Are we, therefore, called upon to wink at wrong, to case proving to the quick error, to push caution and silence to insincently, to do justice, but by what we say, but by what we do sorsay? Far from it. We are free, and feel all the reader and stronger to sattle every evil, and sin, and wrong from acting on this principle.

2. It is objected, again, that we are apologists of Silvery. Strange, this? It is surely a mittake. We may deceive ourselves, perhaps do; but such a proposition or thought has not even crossed our mind. Apologists of Silvery? No freeman, North or South, should apologica to any human being for the assertion in its broadest form, of libertly of speech. No Southern man should shad bareheaded before Southern men, and ask, as of superiors, whether he should discuss Sisvery. The wrong and watch-fedness of the sisve system are before us. We are discussing them. We aball continue to discuss the continue to discuss the proper supplies the continue to discuss the continue to discuss

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION-NEW MOVES-EAST TENNESSEE-WESTERN VIRGINIA-We copy the fol-lowing short extract of a letter just received from East

"You make hat year this suggestion to Mr. — and Kev. Mr. —, in reply to the question—what shall or can we do in East Tennessee for emancipation, via: The read econoly straid here the right interest to majority in that ownly straid here the right interest to majority in that ownly straid is determine, to stability freedom therein. Since then we have dehated the subject, and carresponded about it, and we have come to the conclinion that we ought to act upon it and will do so before long."

The condition of the upland or mountain regions of Virginia, North Carolina and East Tennessee, is pretty well understood. They are chiefly settled by non-siare-holders. In the early settlements of these States the planting regions had the preponderance. But the application have now the numerical strength, and are increasing, while the slare portions are decreasing in power. Very soon, therefore, they will break the thrail with which unjust apportionments have kept and still keep them down, and obtain ascendancy in the legislative councils of three States.

Acting under this belief, we urged certain friends of

Acting under this belief, we urged certain friends of ours in East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and Western Virginia, to agitate and urge this view—the new Constitutions, as they are made, should provide that any county may become free from Starry whenever a majority of the legal noters should so determine, and that thereafter there should be, except for crime, no invokuntary servituate in said county.

The justiness of this principle cannot be disputed. If Eastern Virginia trives under a system which ruins Western Virginia thrives under a system which ruins western Virginia, why should Western Virginia be compelled to said the latter force the former to suitain it! If Western and Middle Tennessee have a majority of slaveholders, why should they thrail non slaveholders of Eastern Tennessee with a policy which ruins or injures them? There is no reason in this—no justice. day week. His many friends will hear with pleas

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

In the upland counties of these States Slavery is nomi-al merely. Take for example—

Correspondence of the Curclemati Gazette. WESTERN NORTH CARGLINA. 7,767 Henderson ... 465 3,427 Lincoln......2711 4,975 Barke......3.169 EASTERN TENNESSEE. assed the 'Grand Portal' of the pictured rocks

of a question of profit and loss, is the very best step

masters could take?

Alone the Boader.—A friend, living in sight of Wood County, and familiar with Western Virginia, declares, if it were left to the people to say by counties, whether slavery should cease, that "to morrow they would vote for freedom" west of the Blue Ridge.134

The ship Orbit, of New York, Capt. White from New-Orleans, came ashore on the Long Beach, Barnegat Inlet, on Saturday night last. She has gone to pieces, and the captain, dret make, and sixteen others, are lost. Yours, EDWARD GENNINGS, Wreckmaster.

WHOLE NO. 2015.

MACKINAW, August 30, 1847. Massas. Epirons-We have progressed thus far on the geological survey of the upper peninsula to be kept scaled until they are reported to the attempt to write you a letter. proper authorities, yet incidental curiosities may

behalf of humanity was made.

Tot more important, for the present at least, this calculation shows, conclusively, that the holders of slaves, being almost universally least secures, could give freedom to their bond, and make, it they did but know it, a projet thereby. Let those who doubt "figure it up." What is the value of the slaves of hosticky? They number 18:1500. At \$500 a head, if thus we must calculate, they would be worth in round numbers, say, fifty fire millions. Now, by accertaining the value of land under slavery and with freedom, we can see, at a giance, what would be the result. Thus:

\$128.353.600
With Freedom.

\$127.674.000
Pitterence in favor of Freedom.

\$127.644.000
Pitterence in favo

through it from one side to the other. Mr. Schooleralt wetter such county or such portion of the State shall whether such county or such portion of the State shall be free. It is certainly nothing but sheer justice. If the free. It is certainly nothing but sheer justice. If the free. It is certainly nothing but sheep is the forest with or rights. It leaves counted—and portions of the State may seem to demand the origins. It leaves counted—and portions of the State, may seem to demand the origins and the origins. It is close on the British shore of fores with or rights. It leaves counted—and portions of the State, may seem to demand the origins with origins and the color of a State—to do whatever the interest of such counties, or portions of the State, may seem to demand these or portions of the State, may seem to demand the corporation of the State shall be found in another column. Terms of the page of the State shall be found in another column. Terms of the page of the most promising mines in the mining region. The several species of the suiphure of couper, as the gride we have been such as the miner of the most promising mines in the miner of the most probable of the most promising mines in the miner of the most probable of the most promising mines in the miner of the most probable of the contractor, and the most soundant. This is of a deep rich me to examine it; but in order to assertial the probable of the most probable of the most probable of the most many mines faulty with a mine of the most probable of the most p

Great activity prevails at these works. When I wen

Letter from a Printer, formerly employed in The Tribune

Office, now one of the U. S. Volunteers, in Ca U. S. Barracks Senona, U. California.

FRIEND H.: According to the promise I made you on my departure from New York, I will now

After a voyage of six months the transport Lee

Choo arrived at San Francisco, Upper California

on the 26th of March, 1847, having sailed from New rate spirits at the prospects of the war, and are as proud

or seeing an Etheralo, is martisles at the mise directly about Sun Franchico; but as you travel back from the Coast there is a great improvement, and on the whole I can safely say that my most visionary expectations as regards this country are more than realized. Were it not for near and dear friends, and engagements which no human being ought to disregard, I should end my days amid the fulls and vales of California. But it must be otherwise. I have duties to perform, and must succeed in the performance or perish in the attempt.

A lew words of our present location, duties, amusoments, etc. We are stationed in the town of Sonoms, which is situated on the North side of a ranche running in a South easterly direction as far as the eye can distinguish, and some three of four miles in broadth within the remona Creek, running lengthwise through the center of the ranche, which abounds with some of the finest that I ever saw, among which are animon of the first quality, with various others of the fis species. This ranche is covered with a most invariant crup of grassis perfectly level, or nearly so, with an occasional tree, and numerous peach orchards. On this ranche probably 100,000 head of Catile, including Horses, live. It is childly, white the cattle and horses, owned by tieneral Valleys, whose mansion is peat door to our Barracks.—He is a great friend of our Government, and is pleased at the idea of the United States being able to supply some 60 or 70 men to keep the Indians in check, where the Maxican Government were never anown to have more than 10 men. He furnishes our Company with all the milk we want free of all charge, and treats all solders and officers with the utmost respect. The horses of the Government are also looked after by his tenders without charge. He has at least 100 flodians and Spaniards who are ready to take up arms for our cause at an hour's notice. He was a prisoner to Maxico when the American Fig was ralsed on this soil, but was immediately released by order of the Commodors the accommandin

at an hour's notice. He was a prisoner to Mealco when the American Flag was raised on this soil, but was immediately released by order of the Commodors then commanding.

Our duties are not severe: We have to keep our quarters and the garrison clean, procure wood and water for the cooks; get up at daybrask; Bail-past 7 A. M. breakfast: mount guard 9 A. M. Guard consists of 1 sergeant, 1 captain and 6 privates.—10 o'clock drill 1 hour; hail past 12 dinner; 5 P. M. drill 1 hour; quarter past 6, supper; 7, dress, parade and retreat, 9 o'clock, tattoo.

Our armusements are great and varied; Hunting is the chief. We average a Doer every other day, beside any quantity of Wild Duck, Gosse, Hare, &c. &c. Deer are very plenty. You can see hundreds of them any day within 5 miles of this place. We see them in herde of from six and eight to wenty-five.

The kind treatment of our officers, the disposition to accommodate by our neighbors, and the sport of hunling, are quite enough to entice any one to stay here, provided he has not, like myself, made up his mind to return, at all and every bazard. Added to these we have 70 Government horses, which we can ride at our pleasure. The only difficulty is, we have but three or four saddles and bridles. There are some anusing leats by those who are unaccustomed to riding. As the horse. Our location is the most delightful I ever behold.

Lynch Proceedings at Montrose.—We have

LYNCH PROCEEDINGS AT MONTROSE -We have

Health of the Citt.—By reference to the Sexton's report in another column, it will be seen that there have been 23 dealths during the past week, 10 of which were of yellow fever—showing a very considerable increase over the deaths of any presenting week of the season. There is doubtiese much sickness in the city, though the number of deaths is comparatively small. It is very evident, however, that the health of the city is not improving.

MR. GARRISON.—We learn from a friend who tends upon Mr. Garrison, that his health is improving—like the proving a fixed the seen of his speedy recovery.